

Chapter 14: DACA Termination

Removal Deferred Under DACA in Error

If it comes to the attention of an officer that removal was deferred under DACA in error, the officer should reopen the case on Service motion and issue a Notice of Intent to Terminate, unless there are criminal, national security, or public safety concerns (see below). The individual should be allowed 33 days to file a brief or statement contesting the grounds cited in the Notice of Intent to Terminate. The Notice of Intent to Terminate should include a statement that if deferred action for childhood arrivals is terminated, any associated employment authorization granted during the period of deferred action will be terminated for cause.

If the adverse grounds are not overcome, or no response is received to the Notice of Intent to Terminate, the officer should prepare a Termination Notice and seek supervisory review of the draft Termination Notice, prior to issuance. The Termination Notice should indicate that the individual's employment authorization is terminated for cause as of the date of the notice.

Fraud

If it comes to the attention of an officer that an individual committed fraud in seeking deferral of removal under DACA, the officer should reopen the case on Service motion and issue a Notice of Intent to Terminate. The individual should be allowed 33 days to file a brief or statement contesting the grounds cited in the Notice of Intent to Terminate. The Notice of Intent to Terminate should include a statement that if deferred action for childhood arrivals is terminated, any associated employment authorization granted during the period of deferred action will be terminated for cause.

If the adverse grounds are not overcome, or no response is received to the Notice of Intent to Terminate, the officer should prepare a Termination Notice and seek supervisory review of the draft Termination Notice prior to issuance. The Termination Notice should indicate that the individual's employment authorization is terminated for cause as of the date of the notice.

The decision to issue a Notice of Intent to Terminate based on fraud should be supported by a fully documented SOF and any other relevant documents/information. The terminated DACA case must also be appropriately recorded in FDNS-DS.

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DACA Termination, Continued

Criminal, National Security, or Public Safety Issues

If disqualifying criminal offenses or public safety concerns, which are deemed to be EPS, arise after removal has been deferred under DACA, the officer should forward the case to the BCU DACA Team who, in turn, will refer the case to ICE and follow the handling procedures outlined in the November 7, 2011 NTA memorandum for EPS cases. If ICE accepts the case, the issuance of the NTA will result in the termination of DACA. Upon the filing of the NTA with EOIR, the individual's employment authorization terminates automatically.

If ICE does not accept the case or if the disqualifying criminal offense is non-EPS per the November 7, 2011 NTA memorandum, the BCU DACA Team should reopen the case on Service motion and issue a Notice of Intent to Terminate. The individual should be allowed 33 days to file a brief or statement contesting the grounds cited in the Notice of Intent to Terminate. The Notice of Intent to Terminate should include a statement that if deferred action for childhood arrivals is terminated, any associated employment authorization granted during the period of deferred action will be terminated for cause.

If the adverse grounds are not overcome, or no response is received to the Notice of Intent to Terminate, the officer should prepare a Termination Notice and seek supervisory review of the draft Termination Notice prior to issuance. The Termination Notice should indicate that the individual's employment authorization is terminated for cause as of the date of the notice. Consequently, the Class of Admission (COA) code in CIS should be changed to DAT (Deferred Action Terminated) for employment verification purposes. Additionally, the BCU DACA Team should forward the individual's name to ERO.

If national security concerns arise after removal has been deferred under DACA, the case should go through the CARRP process, per established CARRP protocols.

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DACA Termination, Continued

System Updates

The following new HACs must be used as appropriate when updating a Notice of Intent to Terminate DACA and a DACA Termination Notice in C3:

- Intent to Terminate DACA Notice Ordered
- Intent to Terminate DACA Notice Sent
- DACA Termination Notice Ordered
- DACA Termination Notice Sent

After terminating DACA, the Class of Admission (COA) code in CIS should be changed to DAT (Deferred Action Terminated) for employment verification purposes.

See Appendix I for Notice of Intent to Terminate and Termination Notice.

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Chapter 15: Processing Form I-131, Application for Travel Document for Individuals With Approved Form I-821D, Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)

Introduction	Parole is the authorization to allow an otherwise inadmissible person to physically proceed into the United States under certain safeguards and controls. Parole is not an admission. The legal authority for parole is found in § 212(d)(5)(A) of the Act. Under this statutory authority, DHS may, as a matter of discretion, parole an individual into the United States under prescribed conditions. Parole is granted on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. Advance parole is generally granted prior to the individual's departure from the United States. Form I-512L evidencing such a grant is generally the document accepted by a transportation company to allow individuals travelling without a visa to return to the United States.
Prescribed Conditions for Advance Parole	In accordance with the discretionary authority provided in § 212(d)(5)(A) of the Act, grants of advance parole to DACA recipients may be made based on the need to travel abroad for educational, employment, or humanitarian purposes. These categories are to be construed broadly, but must be supported with evidence demonstrating the need to travel.
Advance Parole Requested for Educational Purposes	<p>For educational purposes the applicant must show that the travel will be undertaken for educational pursuits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples include semester abroad programs or travel necessary to conduct academic research. • Travel during an academic year unrelated to academics (e.g., a vacation) is insufficient to qualify as an educational purpose. • Evidence to demonstrate this purpose includes, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A letter from the educational institution, or from an employee of the institution acting in his/her official capacity, describing the purpose of the travel, or • A document showing enrollment in a specific program or class coupled with documentary evidence showing that the applicant will benefit from, or is required to travel for the specific program or class

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Processing Form I-131, Application for Travel Document for Individuals With Approved Form I-821D, Continued

Advance Parole Requested for Employment

For employment purposes the applicant must show that the travel relates to fulfilling job requirements.

- These purposes will also include the pursuit of a position in the United States with a foreign employer.
- Examples include an overseas assignment, an interview, a conference, training, or a meeting with overseas clients.
- Evidence to demonstrate employment purposes includes, but is not limited to:
 - A letter from the applicant's employer describing the need for travel; or
 - A document showing a specific employment need, such as a conference program, that also shows the applicant's participation.

Advance Parole Requested for Humanitarian Purposes

Humanitarian purposes involve travel for emergent, compelling, or sympathetic circumstances.

- Examples include medical reasons, to visit an ailing family member, to attend funeral services for a family member, or for any other urgent familial purpose.
- Travel for vacation is insufficient.
 - Evidence for medical travel should include an explanation from a medical professional why travel outside of the United States is necessary to resolve the medical issue.

Expedites

As a general matter of course, expedite requests will not be granted, because USCIS will make every effort to process the advance parole request quickly; however, in a dire emergency, and if properly documented, if an individual were to appear at a local office and the local office were to deem the need for an expedite to be compelling such that an expedite would be warranted, the local office has the option of processing the advance parole or working through established POCs at the Service Center under normal protocols.

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Appendix A

Secretary
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, DC 20528



Homeland Security

June 15, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR: David V. Aguilar
Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Alejandro Mayorkas
Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

John Morton
Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

FROM: Janet Napolitano
Secretary of Homeland Security

SUBJECT: Exercising Prosecutorial Discretion with Respect to Individuals
Who Came to the United States as Children

By this memorandum, I am setting forth how, in the exercise of our prosecutorial discretion, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) should enforce the Nation's immigration laws against certain young people who were brought to this country as children and know only this country as home. As a general matter, these individuals lacked the intent to violate the law and our ongoing review of pending removal cases is already offering administrative closure to many of them. However, additional measures are necessary to ensure that our enforcement resources are not expended on these low priority cases but are instead appropriately focused on people who meet our enforcement priorities.

The following criteria should be satisfied before an individual is considered for an exercise of prosecutorial discretion pursuant to this memorandum:

- came to the United States under the age of sixteen;
- has continuously resided in the United States for a least five years preceding the date of this memorandum and is present in the United States on the date of this memorandum;
- is currently in school, has graduated from high school, has obtained a general education development certificate, or is an honorably discharged veteran of the Coast Guard or Armed Forces of the United States;
- has not been convicted of a felony offense, a significant misdemeanor offense, multiple misdemeanor offenses, or otherwise poses a threat to national security or public safety; and
- is not above the age of thirty.

Our Nation's immigration laws must be enforced in a strong and sensible manner. They are not designed to be blindly enforced without consideration given to the individual circumstances of each case. Nor are they designed to remove productive young people to countries where they may not have lived or even speak the language. Indeed, many of these young people have already contributed to our country in significant ways. Prosecutorial discretion, which is used in so many other areas, is especially justified here.

As part of this exercise of prosecutorial discretion, the above criteria are to be considered whether or not an individual is already in removal proceedings or subject to a final order of removal. No individual should receive deferred action under this memorandum unless they first pass a background check and requests for relief pursuant to this memorandum are to be decided on a case by case basis. DHS cannot provide any assurance that relief will be granted in all cases.

1. With respect to individuals who are encountered by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), or U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS):

- With respect to individuals who meet the above criteria, ICE and CBP should immediately exercise their discretion, on an individual basis, in order to prevent low priority individuals from being placed into removal proceedings or removed from the United States.
- USCIS is instructed to implement this memorandum consistent with its existing guidance regarding the issuance of notices to appear.

2. With respect to individuals who are in removal proceedings but not yet subject to a final order of removal, and who meet the above criteria:

- ICE should exercise prosecutorial discretion, on an individual basis, for individuals who meet the above criteria by deferring action for a period of two years, subject to renewal, in order to prevent low priority individuals from being removed from the United States.
- ICE is instructed to use its Office of the Public Advocate to permit individuals who believe they meet the above criteria to identify themselves through a clear and efficient process.
- ICE is directed to begin implementing this process within 60 days of the date of this memorandum.
- ICE is also instructed to immediately begin the process of deferring action against individuals who meet the above criteria whose cases have already been identified through the ongoing review of pending cases before the Executive Office for Immigration Review.

3. With respect to the individuals who are not currently in removal proceedings and meet the above criteria, and pass a background check:

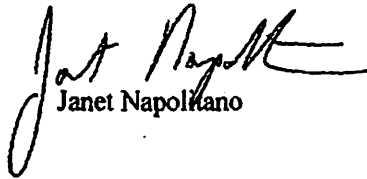
- USCIS should establish a clear and efficient process for exercising prosecutorial discretion, on an individual basis, by deferring action against individuals who meet the

above criteria and are at least 15 years old, for a period of two years, subject to renewal, in order to prevent low priority individuals from being placed into removal proceedings or removed from the United States.

- The USCIS process shall also be available to individuals subject to a final order of removal regardless of their age.
- USCIS is directed to begin implementing this process within 60 days of the date of this memorandum.

For individuals who are granted deferred action by either ICE or USCIS, USCIS shall accept applications to determine whether these individuals qualify for work authorization during this period of deferred action.

This memorandum confers no substantive right, immigration status or pathway to citizenship. Only the Congress, acting through its legislative authority, can confer these rights. It remains for the executive branch, however, to set forth policy for the exercise of discretion within the framework of the existing law. I have done so here.


Janet Napolitano

Appendix B

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Office of the Director (MS 2000)
Washington, DC 20529-2000



**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

November 7, 2011

PM-602-0050

Policy Memorandum

SUBJECT: Revised Guidance for the Referral of Cases and Issuance of Notices to Appear (NTAs) in Cases Involving Inadmissible and Removable Aliens

Purpose

This Policy Memorandum (PM) establishes new USCIS guidelines for referring cases and issuing Notices to Appear (NTAs) in a manner that promotes the sound use of the resources of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice to enhance national security, public safety, and the integrity of the immigration system. This PM supersedes Policy Memorandum No. 110, *Disposition of Cases Involving Removable Aliens*, dated July 11, 2006.

Scope

This PM applies to and is binding on all USCIS employees unless otherwise specifically provided in this PM.

Authority

Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) sections 101(a)(43), 103(a), 239, 240 and 318; Title 8, Code of Federal Regulations (8 CFR) parts/sections 2.1, 103, 204, 207.9, 208, 216.3(a), 216.6(a)(5), 236.14(c), and 239; Adjudicator's Field Manual Chapter 10.11(a).

Background

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has authority, under the immigration laws, *see, e.g.*, INA §§ 103(a), 239; 8 CFR §§ 2.1, 239.1, to issue Form I-862, Notice to Appear, to initiate removal proceedings.¹ U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) also have authority to issue NTAs. Accordingly, USCIS must ensure that its issuance of NTAs fits within and supports the Government's overall removal priorities, while also ensuring that its NTA policies promote national security and the integrity of the nation's immigration system.

To those ends, this PM identifies the circumstances under which USCIS will issue an NTA, or will refer the case to ICE for NTA issuance, in order to effectively handle cases that involve public safety threats, criminals, and aliens engaged in fraud.

¹ Delegation by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, Delegation Number 0150.1; Paragraph 2(N). However, international District Directors and officers are not authorized to issue NTAs.

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Policy

I. National Security Cases

This PM does not affect the handling of cases involving national security concerns.² Guidance from the Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate (FDNS)³ will continue to govern the definition of these cases and the procedures for resolution and NTA issuance.

II. NTA Issuance Required by Statute or Regulation

USCIS will issue an NTA in the following circumstances:⁴

- A. Termination of Conditional Permanent Resident Status and Denials of Form I-751, Petition to Remove the Conditions of Residence (8 CFR 216.3, 216.4, 216.5)⁵
- B. Denials of Form I-829, Petition by Entrepreneur to Remove Conditions (8 CFR 216.6)
- C. Termination of refugee status by the District Director (8 CFR 207.9)
- D. Denials of NACARA 202 and HRIFA adjustments
 - 1. NACARA 202 adjustment denials (8 CFR 245.13(m));
 - 2. HRIFA adjustment denials (8 CFR 245.15(r)(2)(i)).
- E. Asylum⁶, NACARA 203, and Credible Fear cases:
 - 1. Asylum referrals (8 CFR 208.14(c)(1));
 - 2. Termination of asylum or termination of withholding of removal or deportation (8 CFR 208.24(e));⁸
 - 3. Positive credible fear findings (8 CFR 208.30(f));
 - 4. NACARA 203 cases where suspension of deportation or cancellation of removal is not granted, and the applicant does not have asylum status, or lawful immigrant or non-immigrant status (8 CFR 240.70(d)).

This PM does not apply to, or change, NTA or notification procedures for Temporary Protected Status cases.⁹ Further, Form I-360, Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant, processed under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), should continue to

² National Security Cases include cases involving Terrorist Related Grounds of Inadmissibility (TRIG) pursuant to sections 212(a)(3)(B) and 212(a)(3)(F) of the INA.

³ See, e.g., *Policy for Vetting and Adjudicating Cases with National Security Concerns* (April 11, 2008).

⁴ If any Form I-751 or I-829 cases are also Egregious Public Safety cases, they will be referred to ICE in accordance with Section IV.A.1 of this PM.

⁵ See the October 9, 2009 internal memo, *Adjudication of Form I-751, Petition to Remove Conditions on Residence Where the CPR Has a Final Order of Removal, Is in Removal Proceedings, or Has Filed an Unexcused Untimely Petition or Multiple Petitions*. See also the April 3, 2009 memo, *I-751 Filed Prior to Termination of Marriage*.

⁶ USCIS may issue an NTA when an asylum applicant withdraws his or her asylum application.

⁷ This memo does not apply to the Asylum Division's issuance of Form I-863, Notice of Referral to Immigration Judge, to certain stowaways, crewmembers, and VWP individuals who are requesting asylum or withholding of removal; reasonable fear screenings and negative credible fear screenings.

⁸ See also section 208(c)(3) of the INA describing removal when asylum is terminated.

⁹ See the September 12, 2003 internal memo, *Service Center Issuance of Notice to Appear (Form I-862)*.

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be processed under existing protocols. If the VAWA applicant's Form I-485 is denied, this memorandum is applicable in terms of NTA issuance.¹⁰

III. Fraud Cases with a Statement of Findings Substantiating Fraud

To protect the integrity of the immigration system and address fraud, USCIS will issue NTAs when a Statement of Findings (SOF) substantiating fraud is part of the record.¹¹ An NTA will be issued upon final adjudicative action on the petition and/or application or other appropriate eligibility determination.¹² NTAs will be issued even if the petition and/or application is denied for a ground other than fraud, such as lack of prosecution or abandonment, is terminated based on a withdrawal by the petitioner/applicant, or where an approval is revoked, so long as an SOF substantiating fraud is in the record.

The NTA should include the charge of fraud or misrepresentation, if possible. The appropriate charge(s) will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Consultation with local USCIS counsel to determine the appropriate charge(s) is recommended.

IV. Cases to be Referred to ICE for a Decision on NTA Issuance

A. Criminal Cases: Criminal aliens are a top immigration enforcement priority for the government. The following guidance recognizes the prioritization and requires USCIS to refer criminals to ICE for action or issue an NTA in accordance with this PM.

1. Egregious Public Safety (EPS) Cases

USCIS will refer all EPS cases, including cases with pending N-400s, to ICE prior to adjudicating the case even if USCIS can deny the petition and/or application on its merits. An EPS case is defined by USCIS and ICE as a case where information indicates the alien is under investigation for, has been arrested for (without disposition), or has been convicted of, any of the following:

- a. Murder, rape, or sexual abuse of a minor as defined in section 101(a)(43)(A) of the INA.
- b. Illicit trafficking in firearms or destructive devices as defined in section 101(a)(43)(C) of the INA.
- c. Offenses relating to explosive materials or firearms as defined in section 101(a)(43)(E) of the INA.

¹⁰ When making determinations, employees must keep in mind USCIS's obligations under 8 USC § 1367, which prohibits the release of any information, outside of DHS, relating to aliens who are seeking or have been approved for immigration benefit(s) under the provisions for battered spouses, children, and parents in the Violence Against Women Act.

¹¹ Alternatively, ICE will determine whether to issue the NTA if a criminal investigation is conducted, fraud is found, and the investigation results in criminal prosecution.

¹² This includes, but is not limited to, aliens that were granted asylum status by USCIS, adjusted to Lawful Permanent Resident status, presented fraud indicators, were subject to the Post Adjustment Eligibility Review (PAER) process in an Asylum Office, and met the PAER criteria for NTA issuance.

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- d. Crimes of violence for which the term of imprisonment imposed, or where the penalty for a pending case, is at least one year as defined in section 101(a)(43)(F) of the INA.
- e. An offense relating to the demand for, or receipt of, ransom as defined in section 101(a)(43)(H) of the INA.
- f. An offense relating to child pornography as defined in section 101(a)(43)(I) of the INA.
- g. An offense relating to peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, and trafficking in persons as defined in section 101(a)(43)(K)(iii) of the INA.
- h. An offense relating to alien smuggling as described in section 101(a)(43)(N) of the INA.
- i. Human Rights Violators, known or suspected street gang members, or Interpol hits.
- j. Re-entry after an order of exclusion, deportation or removal subsequent to conviction for a felony where a Form I-212, Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission into the U.S. after Deportation or Removal, has not been approved.

All EPS cases must be referred to ICE using the procedures outlined below. The case will be referred as soon as it is identified. ICE will have an opportunity to decide if, when, and how to issue an NTA and/or detain the alien. USCIS will not issue an NTA in these cases if ICE declines to issue an NTA. If some other basis unrelated to the EPS concern becomes apparent during the course of adjudication, an NTA may be issued in accordance with this memo.

Referral Process

This referral process is utilized in order to give ICE the opportunity to determine the appropriate course of action before USCIS adjudicates the case. A decision to issue an NTA may directly affect the processing of the pending petition and/or application. Upon issuing the Referral to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (RTI), USCIS will suspend adjudication for 60 days, or until ICE provides notification of its action on the case, whichever is earlier.

In response to the RTI –

1. ICE may issue an NTA. ICE's issuance of an NTA allows USCIS to proceed with adjudication (unless jurisdiction transfers to EOIR or the pending application is an N-400), taking into account the basis for the NTA.
2. If ICE does not issue an NTA or otherwise provide notification of its action on the case within 60 days of the RTI, USCIS may resume its adjudication of the case, taking into account the referral grounds.

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- a. If the case is approvable, USCIS will consult with ICE prior to adjudication.
- b. Once adjudicated, regardless of the decision, USCIS will notify ICE of the result by sending a copy of the original RTI to ICE with a cover memorandum advising of the outcome of the case.

EPS cases referred to ICE prior to adjudication should be called up and reviewed no later than 60 days after referral. Normally, the case should be adjudicated by USCIS. However, USCIS retains discretion to place the case on hold for more than 60 days if ICE requests additional time to conduct an investigation.¹³

Office-Specific Processes

1. Cases to be adjudicated by Service Centers and the National Benefits Center. Adjudication will be suspended and the case will immediately be sent to the appropriate Service Center Background Check Unit (BCU). The BCU will refer the case to the ICE Benefit Fraud Unit (BFU) via an RTI. A hard copy of the RTI will be placed in the A-file and/or receipt file. The BCU will retain the file unless ICE requests it or the 60 days expire.
2. Cases to be adjudicated by Field Offices. The Immigration Services Officer (ISO) will suspend adjudication and the case will immediately be referred to the local ICE Special Agent in Charge (SAC) via an RTI. A hard copy of the RTI will be placed in the A-file and/or receipt file. A copy of the RTI must also be sent to the ICE BFU. USCIS will retain the file unless ICE requests the file for their review.

An RTI should include any relevant attachments that USCIS has at the time, such as a copy of the RAP sheet and a copy of the petition and/or application.

2. Non-Egregious Public Safety Criminal Cases

If it appears that the alien is inadmissible or removable for a criminal offense not included on the EPS list, USCIS will complete the adjudication and then refer the case to ICE. This section applies to N-400 cases if the N-400 has been denied on good moral character (GMC) grounds based on the criminal offense.¹⁴ ICE will decide if, and how, it will institute removal proceedings and whether or not it will detain the alien. USCIS will not issue an NTA if ICE declines to issue an NTA.

¹³ Pursuant to 8 CFR 274a.13(d), USCIS must complete processing of an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) within 90 days or issue an interim EAD card valid up to 240 days. Officers should be mindful of this regulatory timeframe when cases with a pending Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, are referred to ICE.

¹⁴ See Section V of this memo addressing N-400 cases.

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If some other basis unrelated to the criminal offense becomes apparent upon return of the case to USCIS, an NTA may be issued in accordance with this memo.

Referral Process

The referral process is used to allow ICE to make a determination whether to issue an NTA, based on the totality of circumstances and its priorities. ICE will determine the appropriate grounds for removal if an NTA is issued.

Once adjudication is complete, USCIS will send an RTI to ICE. USCIS will concurrently transmit a copy of the RTI to ICE Headquarters (HQ) Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) Criminal Alien Division for statistical monitoring purposes. If there is any confusion or uncertainty about classifying a case as egregious versus non-egregious, the USCIS ISO should refer the matter as an EPS case using the process described above.

The accompanying A-file will be referred to ICE with the RTI, if the file is in the possession of the referring USCIS office or center. If the file is not at the referring USCIS office or center, the RTI should include any relevant attachments that USCIS has, such as a copy of the RAP sheet and a copy of the petition and/or application. Where USCIS obtained certified conviction records through normal processing of the case, USCIS will include the records with the RTI, but it will not hold the RTI on a completed case solely to obtain disposition records. Instead ICE will decide whether, and how, it will obtain such records as part of its decision to issue an NTA.

Office-Specific Processes

1. Cases adjudicated by Service Centers and the National Benefits Center. Once adjudication is completed, if the alien is removable on a criminal charge, regardless of the reason for the denial, the file will be referred to the BCU. The BCU will refer the case, along with the A-file and/or receipt file, to the appropriate ERO Field Office Director (FOD) via an RTI.
2. Cases adjudicated by Field Offices. Once adjudication is completed, if the alien is removable on a criminal charge, regardless of the reason for the denial, USCIS will prepare an RTI and refer the case, along with the A-file and/or receipt file, to the local ERO FOD.

B. National Security Entry Exit Registration System (NSEERS) Violator Cases

USCIS will refer all cases in which an application is denied based on an NSEERS violation to ICE for possible NTA issuance.

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V. Cases Involving Form N-400, Application for Naturalization

The following guidance applies to the issuance of NTAs in cases in which applicants for naturalization are removable. There are two primary situations in which NTAs may be issued in connection with a filed Form N-400. If the N-400 case involves fraud (documented in the SOF) the procedures found in this section must be followed, rather than the procedures found in Section III (Fraud Cases with a Statement of Findings Substantiating Fraud). However, the below guidance does not apply to EPS cases. EPS cases must be referred in accordance with Section IV.A.1 (Egregious Public Safety Cases) of this memo. Additionally, the below guidance does not apply to non-EPS criminal cases when the N-400 can be denied on GMC grounds based on the criminal act. These cases must be denied and referred in accordance with Section IV.A.2 (Non-Egregious Public Safety Criminal Cases).

- A. The first situation occurs when the applicant may be eligible to naturalize but is also deportable under section 237 of the INA. Examples include applicants convicted of aggravated felonies prior to November 29, 1990, or applicants convicted of deportable offenses after obtaining Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) status that do not fall within the GMC period. The ISO should:
1. Make a written recommendation on the issuance of an NTA through a review of the totality of the circumstances to include factors such as: severity of crime, time since crime committed, other criminal conduct, reformation, immigration history including method of entry, length of presence in the U.S., and prior immigration violations, and contributions to society to include the pursuit of education and military service.¹⁵
 2. Once the ISO has made a recommendation on whether or not to issue an NTA, the case should be forwarded to the N-400 NTA Review Panel (Review Panel), along with the written recommendation. A Review Panel must be formed in each Field Office and include a local Supervisory Immigration Services Officer (SISO), a local USCIS Office of Chief Counsel attorney, and a district representative. An attorney from ICE's local Office of Chief Counsel will be invited to participate and will have an advisory role on the panel. The Review Panel will make the final determination on NTA issuance. If consensus cannot be reached by the Review Panel, the case will be elevated to the District Director, through the district representative, for a final decision.
 3. If the Review Panel decides to issue an NTA, place the N-400 on hold until removal proceedings have concluded. Once proceedings have concluded, or if the Review Panel declines to issue an NTA, adjudicate the case appropriately.

¹⁵ Additional factors to be taken under consideration can be found in the June 17, 2011 ICE memo, *Exercising Prosecutorial Discretion Consistent with the Civil Immigration Enforcement Priorities of the Agency for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens*.

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- B. The second situation occurs when it is determined that the applicant was inadmissible at the time of adjustment or admission to the United States, thus deportable under section 237 of the INA and not eligible for naturalization under section 318 of the INA.¹⁶ The ISO should:
1. Make a written recommendation on the issuance of an NTA through a review of the totality of the circumstances to include factors such as: willfulness of actions, fraud factors, length of LPR status, criminal history, and officer error at time of adjustment.
 2. Once the ISO has made a recommendation on the issuance of the NTA, the case should be forwarded to the Review Panel (see Section V.A.2), along with the written recommendation. The Review Panel will make the final determination on NTA issuance. If consensus cannot be reached by the Review Panel, the case will be elevated to the District Director, through the district representative, for a final decision.
 3. If the Review Panel decides to issue an NTA, place the N-400 on hold until removal proceedings have concluded. Once removal proceedings have concluded, adjudicate the case appropriately. If the Review Panel declines to issue an NTA, deny the case under section 318 of the INA.

VI. Other Cases

- A. An alien may request NTA issuance to renew an application for adjustment or in certain cases with a denied N-400. The request must be made in writing.¹⁷
- B. An asylum applicant issued an NTA may request NTA issuance for family members not included on the asylum application as dependents for family unification purposes. The request must be made in writing.¹⁸

VII. Exceptions

Exceptions to the guidance in this PM require concurrence from Regional or Center Directors, who will consult with ICE before issuing an NTA.

¹⁶ In the Third Circuit *only* (Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the U.S. Virgin Islands), based on the holding in *Garcia v. Att'y Gen.*, 553 F.3d 724 (3d Cir. 2009), if the alien has been an LPR for at least five years, the alien cannot be placed in removal proceedings for fraud or willful misrepresentation of a material fact at time of adjustment, if USCIS could have learned of the fraud or misrepresentation through reasonable diligence before the five year rescission period expired. Please consult with USCIS counsel if there are questions regarding the applicability of this precedent.

¹⁷ USCIS retains discretion to deny a request. USCIS should consider ICE actions and determinations when making an NTA issuance decision under this section.

¹⁸ USCIS retains discretion to deny a request.

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VIII. Coordination with ICE

According to the June 2011 ICE memo regarding the exercise of prosecutorial discretion consistent with priorities,¹⁹ USCIS will receive notice before an ICE attorney exercises prosecutorial discretion and dismisses, suspends, or closes a case. The local N-400 NTA Review Panel will work with ICE to come to a resolution if USCIS does not agree with ICE's use of prosecutorial discretion in a particular case. If concurrence cannot be reached, the case should be elevated to the USCIS Office of Chief Counsel in headquarters.

Implementation

Each field office must form an N-400 NTA Review Panel and create a process to complete RTIs and refer EPS and non-EPS criminal cases to ICE. A written list enumerating the members of the Review Panel and a document outlining the process of referral must be sent to the appropriate district office within 30 days of the issuance of this memorandum.

Use

This PM is intended solely for the guidance of USCIS personnel in the performance of their official duties. It is not intended to, does not, and may not be relied upon to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law, or by any individual or other party in removal proceedings, in litigation with the United States, or in any other form or manner.

Contact Information

Questions or suggestions regarding this PM should be addressed through appropriate channels to the Field Operations Directorate, Service Center Operations Directorate, or the Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate.

¹⁹ *Exercising Prosecutorial Discretion Consistent with the Civil Immigration Enforcement Priorities of the Agency for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens*, signed June 17, 2011.

Appendix C

Overview of the Background Check Process

(b) (7)(E)





U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals

SCOPS-HQ, August 2012

Objectives and Key Elements

At the end of this workshop, officers will understand deferred action and how to apply the Secretary's discretionary authority in the specific context of DACA. Officers will:

- Understand what DACA is;
- Understand the basic authority for deferred action in general;
- Understand the Secretary's specific guidelines for DACA;
- Learn to evaluate and weigh the evidence submitted for DACA consideration;
- Learn how to resolve potential inconsistencies;
- Know when to consult with their supervisor; and
- Know when to refer cases to CFDO for additional research.



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Key Resources

Officers will have a number of key resources at their disposal. These include:

- The Secretary's memorandum;
- The national DACA SOP; and
- The AFM.

Officers should work through their supervisory chain of command to elevate complex issues.

HQ will also be a resource for vetting complex issues.



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I. DACA Overview

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Module Objectives

The objective of this section is to provide a basic understanding of:

- The authority for exercising prosecutorial discretion;
- The authority and intent behind DACA;
- DACA terms;
- How DACA will be implemented; and
- Challenges.



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Authority for Deferred Action

Under INA 103, the Secretary has the authority to administer the immigration laws.

- Includes the authority for the Secretary to exercise her discretion in deciding when and how to remove individuals from the United States.

There are no specific deferred action provisions in the statute or the regulations.

- Deferred action is not a benefit and does not confer any status.
- Deferred action does not lead to any status.
- Deferred action simply means that action to remove someone is deferred and that the decision to pursue removal may be revisited at some point in the future.



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Authority and Intent for DACA

DACA is Derived Action for Childhood Arrivals

On June 15, 2012, the Secretary issued a memo to CBP, USCIS, and ICE, describing the guidelines for exercising prosecutorial discretion in cases involving certain young people who arrived in the United States as children.

The intent behind the Secretary's memorandum is to prioritize resources on high priority removal cases.

There is a basic recognition that individuals brought to the United States as young children lacked the intent to violate the law.



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DACA Terms

Since deferred action is not a benefit, different terms are used for DACA.

Instead of:

- *Application*, use **request**.
- *Applicant*, use **requestor (or DACA requestor)**.
- *Approve or grant*, use **defer removal, defer action under DACA, etc.**
- *Must, should, or shall*, use **is to be**.



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DACA Implementation

Deferred action requests under standard protocols (i.e., non-DACA) do not require a form or fee.

For DACA, USCIS:

- Is conducting extensive stakeholder outreach;
- Has created a DACA video, a DACA website, and has published a series of FAQs; and
- Created a new Form I-821D, Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals.



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DACA Implementation (Continued)

Form I-821D allows USCIS to:

- Collect the information and documents needed to determine whether the Secretary's DACA guidelines have been met;
- Track the intake and workflow of DACA requests;
- Perform background and security checks on DACA requests;
- Request additional information when needed;
- Enter the adjudicative actions in the system;
- Track the status of the DACA request and respond to customer inquiries;
- Track statistics; and
- Position the Agency for potential renewal in 2 years.



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DACA Implementation (Continued)

The Secretary's memorandum allows DACA requestors to obtain work authorization based on economic necessity.

- Existing regulations are at 8 CFR 274a.12(c)(14) – based on a grant of deferred action.
- The (c)(33) code will be used to distinguish DACA-related EADs.

DACA requestors are required to concurrently file Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, with the new I-765WS, together with their Form I-821D. This allows USCIS to:

- Streamline the process by adjudicating the EAD request concurrently with the DACA request; and
- Collect biometrics at Application Support Centers (ASCs).

The Lockbox will reject Form I-821D if it is not filed concurrently with Form I-765.



DACA Challenges

- Since deferred action is not a benefit, it does not fit squarely within the regulations.
 - This makes DACA requests different from benefit applications that officers are accustomed to adjudicating.
- Although the regulations are useful resources, the guiding principles derive from the overarching discretionary authority to defer someone's removal and the Secretary's DACA guidelines.



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